

VINITA DAILY CHIEFTAIN.

VOL. XII. NO. 252.

VINITA, OKLAHOMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1911.

FIVE CENTS PER COPY

ROOT MAKES WARM ATTACK ON SOUTH

Injection of Race Question Into Discussion Causes Almost Sensational Debate in Senate.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11. — Through the injection of the race question into the hitherto comparatively commonplace discussion in the senate of the resolution providing for the election of senators by direct vote, Senator Root of New York and Senator Bacon of Georgia Friday lifted that controversy to a plane of almost sensational interest.

The incident arose in connection with extended remarks made by Senator Root in opposition to the Borah resolution. The New York senator said the national government could not afford to barter away the privilege of supervising senatorial elections in the south, if need should arise for such supervision. Also in speaking of the observance of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution he said that from time to time "things happen" in the southern states which should not be permitted by the states, and which should be corrected, if not by the states themselves, then by the national government. Later he took occasion to emphasize this statement.

When first made the declaration caused a visible stir on the democratic side of the chamber and the feeling was intensified by the repetition. It at once became manifest that if anything was lacking to insure opposition by the southern senators to the resolution, it had been supplied by Mr. Root. Senator Borah, who has charge of the measure, declared that the race question had been dragged into the case for the purpose of alienating the minority.

When Mr. Root concluded his speech about 3 o'clock he left the chamber. Mr. Bacon immediately expressed a desire for specifications regarding the things which the New York senator had said, "happened in the south," which ought to call for federal intervention, but the demand did not reach Mr. Root until after Senator Beveridge had made a formal reply to the New York senator's speech and the senate was prepared to adjourn.

Just before 6 o'clock Mr. Bacon revived the southern question. Repeating the remarks of the New Yorker, Mr. Bacon addressed himself directly to Mr. Root and asked:

"What are the things to which the senator refers?"

Mr. Root's response was in no wise evasive or indirect. Recalling the substance of his previous remarks he said that he had had reference to the voluntary surrender by the government of the power to enforce the protection of the suffrage privileges of the southern negroes.

Pacing Senator Bacon and speaking with great deliberation, Mr. Root enumerated the peonage system, the lynching of negroes and the disfranchisement provisions, such as the grandfather clauses in the constitutions of many of the southern states as some of the things calculated to deprive the black man of that equal protection which the constitution guarantees.

"The people of the United States are willing to fold their hands and wish the southern people Godspeed in working out their delicate problem so long as they do so in kindness; but if there should be such oppression as to call for the exercise of the power of the United States to enforce the amendments that power will be exercised, and it ought to be," he said.

Mr. Bacon replied that such questions as lynching and peonage were in no wise cognate to the subject under consideration. He accounted for lynchings on the ground of severe provocation, which he said deprived men of their reason and made demons of

(Continued on Last Page.)

Misunderstanding as to Taxes.

There is a popular misunderstanding in Vinita regarding the extension of time granted for the payment of taxes. This extension does not apply to special improvement taxes. These taxes are due and are subject to the eighteen per cent penalty. Property owners will save this penalty by paying up their tax for special improvement.

FRESHMEN ENTERTAIN

JUNIORS FRIDAY NIGHT

Miss Norvell Ratcliff and fellow members of the freshman class of the high school entertained the junior class last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Ratcliff. The evening was most pleasantly spent at games, music and in a general good time. Features of the evening were the guessing contest and conversational test. A prize was offered for the winners in the conversational test and was awarded to Miss Sadie Thompson and Willie Sims. Mr. Ratcliff also added much to the pleasure of the occasion by his magic performances. There is considerable rivalry between the classes of the high school and the freshmen believe they scored another point on their arch enemies—the sophomores. Superintendent Masterson and wife were special guests last night.

DAN MYERS' LOSS

ESTIMATED \$6,000

Fire Originating Supposedly From Defective Wiring Causes Loss of Probably \$8,000.

Fire, supposed to have been caused by defective wiring, resulted in a loss estimated at \$8,000 last night in the Wimer building at the corner of Canadian avenue and Wilson street.

The fire was discovered about 10:30 last night by Sheriff Ridenhour, who had started home and was passing the building, when he noticed smoke coming from the rear of the building. The fire department was called out and by getting promptly at the seat of the fire soon had it extinguished. The blaze had started in much the same manner as the fire which destroyed the block on South Wilson street on December 1. When the fireman arrived they found the fire was between the ceiling of the ground floor and the floor above. By breaking a small window in the rear the fire fighters got above the blaze and by cutting holes in the floor were able to get water to the fire and extinguish it.

The ground floor of the Wimer building is occupied by Dan Myers store, which suffered the greatest loss as a result of the fire. The loss to Dan Myers is estimated at \$6,000 and was confined to his shoes, ladies ready-to-wear and millinery departments. The damage was caused by flooding the store with water and by the smoke. Some of his men's clothing was also damaged, but the loss in that department was comparatively small. A partition was built across the store today and it was again open for business this afternoon.

Mr. Myers was very grateful to the firemen for saving his store and this morning presented the department with \$50 in appreciation of their valiant service.

The upper story of the building is occupied by offices and a few families doing light housekeeping. Probably the heaviest losers of these were Starr & Patton, attorneys, whose office fixtures were badly damaged. Dr. G. O. Burch also lost considerable by means of breakage as did the other tenants.

The damage to the building is estimated at \$1,000. This can all be replaced, and it is understood the entire loss is covered by insurance.

TAFT DEFINES PROPOSED RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT

Persident Addresses State Legislature of Illinois---Not a Formal Treaty by Agreement to Enact Certain Statutes Providing the Other Country a Similar Provision.

By Associated Press.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 11.—President Taft defended the proposed reciprocity agreement with Canada in an address before the Illinois legislature here today as logical conclusions of the protection plank in the last republican national platform.

He defined the protection theory as one that should impose a tariff not exceeding the difference in the cost of production in this country and abroad and allowing a fair margin of profit for the home producer.

We agreed, therefore, that inasmuch as the conditions of production from the United States and Canada "were substantially the same, the widest latitude was given Secretary Knox and the commissioners who represented the United States in offering Canada a reduction of duties on goods and products coming into this country from Canada in consideration of the establishment of the same duty, or freedom from duty, on similar goods going into Canada."

The president explained that it was thought wiser on behalf of both governments not to make a formal treaty, "but to make an agreement between the executives by which each should submit the agreement in the form of a statute to be enacted and to go into force on condition that a similar statute was passed by the legislature of the other country." He said in part:

"This form of agreement makes it one from which either country can withdraw at will by simply changing the statute by new legislation. "I am a protectionist. That is, I believe there are certain industries in this country which need the encouraging effect of a tariff upon imports from foreign countries to enable them to pay good wages and furnish a reasonable profit to those who engage in them. The difference in condition which generally makes this tariff necessary is the lower price of labor in the foreign country as compared with the price of labor in our own."

"There was a time when leading republicans thought there was no danger of having a tariff higher than necessary to protect any industry. It was thought that if the country was made dependent on manufacturers behind the tariff wall the competition between the manufacturers would stimulate the reduction in the cost of production and thus reduce the price."

"But the temptation to combine by which the price could be controlled and thus the excessive tariff taken advantage of, led to a modification of the protection theory and to a declaration that the protection of any industry ought not to exceed in the tariff imposed, more than the difference between the cost of production abroad, the cost of production here, and enough to give a fair profit to the domestic producer or manufacturer."

"This limitation necessarily took away any grounds for a tariff between this country and any country in which the conditions of production were substantially the same. The conditions of production and manufacture in the United States and in Canada are substantially the same. Wages may differ in one part of Canada from another part, just as wages differ in different states in this country, but the price paid them per unit of work is not substantially less in Canada than in this country."

"In other words, the plank in the platform of the last republican convention, carried to its logical conclusion would lead to substantial free trade with Canada."

"In many cases where the agreement has been criticised for not making greater reduction, we could not secure them because in the judgment of our Canadian friends the trade or industry which they desired to foster would suffer by a greater reduction than with respect to meats, we would have been glad to put them on the free list. Canada objected and we obtained the best figures we could."

The president said the criticism that reductions had been avoided purposely on manufacturer articles was wholly unfounded and that a reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada must of necessity relate more to agriculture products than manufactures.

"The suggestion that the opening of our markets to Canadian wheat and other cereals," continued the president, "will reduce the price of land in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa, is refuted by every tabled" statistics.

"To let the wheat of the northwest come down to Minneapolis and Chicago will steady the price of wheat. But that it will in the end substantially reduce the price of wheat, fixed for the world in Liverpool, no one familiar with conditions will assert."

"It will give the United States much greater control of the wheat market than it has ever had before. It will enable its milling plants to turn Canadian wheat into flour and send abroad the finished product and will stimulate the sale of manufactures and other things that we have to sell to Canada."

The president further asserted that in removing the artificial barriers between the northwestern part of the United States and Canadian provinces, the agreement would result in the bringing over of live cattle to feed on the corn of the American farmer.

The president said that "no step could be taken more in the interest of a reasonable policy of protection that the approval of the treaty "and that insistence on too much protection would rouse an opposition in this country "that will know no moderation."

He said that that was his reason also for favoring the creation of "an expert tariff commission or board."

"We have taken up those things that are involved in a Canadian reciprocity treaty because opportunity offered," declared President Taft in conclusion. "Now is the accepted time. She is at the parting of the ways. Shall she be an isolated country, as much separated from us as if she were across the ocean, or shall her people and our people profit by the proximity that our geography furnishes and stimulate the trade across the border that nothing but a useless, illogical and unnecessary tariff wall creates?"

APPEAL WILL CAUSE DELAY IN BUILDING OF CAPITOL

Oklahoma City, Feb. 11.—The announced intention of Guthrie to appeal the capital case to the supreme court of the United States may delay Oklahoma's free capitol until the court passes on the case. It is understood here that the capitol building company of Oklahoma City, which has agreed to sell land and build the \$1,000,000 capitol, does not desire to go ahead with its project while the capitol location is tied up in the courts.

If the United States supreme court should reverse the capitol decision it could only be on the question of the binding force of the act prohibiting the location of the capitol until after 1913, as this is the only federal question involved. Such a decision would invalidate the location here and make a new location impossible until after 1913.

A proposition for the state to appropriate \$100,000 for a temporary capitol building here is being discussed among legislators.

Members of the Oklahoma City capitol expense committee which pledged to pay the state \$71,000 to provide free quarters for state removal say they are ready to deliver that amount to the state board of affairs. They will pay no attention, they say, to Guthrie's appeal.

Berry Rich returned last night from a trip to Muskogee and vicinity.

Small Fire This Morning.

By prompt action the fire department saved a residence at 224 South Scraper street, owned by A. L. Churchill, from fire which started from a defective flue. A family said to have recently moved here from Indiana was living in the house. Aside from the damage by water and the burning of a hole in the roof the loss was small.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY

By Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11. — The Canadian reciprocity agreement was reported favorably to the house today, by the committee on ways and means. The committee adopted an amendment, proposed by Mann of Illinois, providing that wood produced in Canada may be brought into this country free and that products of wood, as specified in the bill up to the valuation of four cents a pound, may be brought in free. Andrew Carnegie urges early and favorable action by congress on the Canadian reciprocity agreement, in a letter he has written to Senator Beveridge.

LITTLE BUSINESS IN LEGISLATURE

Senate Action is Disappointment to Many Who Had Allowed Taxes to Lapse in Hope of Extension.

Oklahoma City, Feb. 11.—A large number of individuals, firms and corporations who allowed their taxes to lapse in the hope that the legislature would pass a tax extension bill, were disappointed Friday when the senate decided that there were flaws in the Vogel-Charles measure and by a vote of 18 to 16 the bills were declared lost, having failed to receive a majority of the entire senate.

Little was accomplished in either house of the legislature Friday, aside from the final passage of a number of bills heretofore perfected by the house, except that the lower branch decisively defeated the King bill, forbidding the operation of pool halls outside of incorporated towns and cities.

The senate discussed the prohibition bill at length, but was unable to make no progress whatever, and finally passed the bill over for the time being. One section was stricken, that expressly forbidding the keeping of liquor in a place of business or amusement or clubroom, even in lockers for individual use.

Bills were passed finally by the house: By Goulding and Watrous, relating to the sale of cemetery lots; by Smith and Jones, of the senate, repealing the law requiring bridges at certain distances apart; by Peters, authorizing the leasing of a school section of the Helena agricultural school; by Peely, making the penalty for horse stealing five years' imprisonment; by Barrett, requiring railroads to maintain hospitals for sick and injured employees; by Woodson, extending the time for certain domestic railroad corporations commencing operations; by Jackson and Champion, providing for the sale of unclaimed goods by warehouse men, storage men, commission merchants and express companies.

Attorney General West designated Fred S. Caldwell of Oklahoma City Friday to be assistant attorney general in prosecuting the pending application in the United States supreme court of a writ of prohibition to restrain the Oklahoma federal courts from interfering with prohibition enforcement by the state.

Passed Without Opposition.

By Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11. — The joint resolution, naming San Francisco as the place for holding the Panama Exposition, in 1915, was passed by the senate today without opposition.

A 'phone message to Sheriff Ridenhour this afternoon says W. L. Stropes, wanted in this county on a charge of disposing of mortgaged property, was under arrest at Joplin. Sheriff Ridenhour with T. M. Buffington as his deputy will go to Joplin this evening for the prisoner.

MOTHER OF JAMES BOYS DIED FRIDAY

Was a Prominent Figure in Missouri History During Closing Days of the Civil War.

Oklahoma City, Feb. 11. — Mrs. Verelda Samuel, eighty-six years old, the mother of Frank and Jesse James, ex-bandits, died at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon in a Frisco Pullman, fifteen miles from here, enroute to Kansas City from the home of her son, Frank, who lives on a farm near Fletcher, Okla. Mrs. Samuel had been visiting her son for two months.

Mrs. Frank James, a daughter-in-law, was with her when she died. Frank James, and Jesse James, Jr., a grandson, who lives in Kansas City, were notified of her death and Frank James is expected to arrive here today and is on the way to Kansas City, where the body was taken last night.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 11. — Mrs. Verelda Samuel was one of the prominent figures of this section of the country during the latter part of the civil war. As the mother of the James boys, she later acquired notoriety, but through it all she remained true to her sons.

Mrs. Samuel was born in Kentucky in 1824 and was educated at a convent in Lexington, Ky. Her father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and her mother was the daughter of a prominent Kentucky family.

In 1841 Zerelda Cole, was married to Rev. Robert Cole, a Baptist minister, and a short time later they moved to Clay county, Mo.

James went to California during the gold rush and soon after died. In 1855 the widow married Dr. Reuben Samuel, and until the opening of the Civil war continued to live on the James farm. During the war what was known as the "home guards" visited the home and their treatment of Samuel later caused him to become insane. A visit from a detective of a private agency caused the loss of Mrs. Samuel's arm, when the men in their anxiety to capture Jesse James, threw a bomb into her house. Later in life, Mrs. Samuel took advantage of the fame of the old homestead and charged each visitor twenty-five cents to visit the home. From this she received a comfortable income.

Three years ago her second husband died in the state hospital for the insane at St. Joseph, Mo., and since that time the widow has divided her time between the homestead and the farm of her son, Frank, in Oklahoma.

During the Civil war, Mrs. Samuel won admiration by her bravery. She was nearly six feet tall and of powerful build.

WATER USERS INTERESTED IN WESTERN IRRIGATION

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11.—Water users in western states are interested in the action of the legislature of the state of Washington with reference to the water right code, prepared by a commission named by Governor Hay. The measure is designed to settle numerous important questions, to avoid interminable litigation and to protect the public as well as the holders and the users of water.

A draft of the code, received by Arthur Hooker, secretary of the National Irrigation Congress, which will have its nineteenth annual sessions in Chicago, December 5 to 9, shows that it is proposed to create offices for a state hydraulic engineer and two superintendents, the former receiving a salary of \$5,000 a year. The pay of the superintendents is to be \$2,400 a year. The bill also provides that these officials shall compose the state water commission.

There is a provision that no water right shall be granted without complete investigation, also that immediately following the passage of the act the auditors and clerks of the several counties shall prepare and send to the commission abstracts showing all water right filings and decrees in their respective offices.

Heavy penalties are provided in the bill for interference with irrigation ditches, flumes and canals, for stealing water and other offenses against irrigated property. The commission is empowered to void any rights for failure to use the same within a limited time.

MILFORD-BERGER SHOE COMPANY.

Cut Price Shoe Sale

\$3.50 for Men's \$5 Shoes
\$3.00 for Men's \$4 and \$4.50 fine Shoes
\$2.50 for Men's \$3.50 Shoes
\$2.35 for Ladies \$3.50 and \$4 Shoes
\$1.85 for Men's \$2.50 Shoes

\$1.65 for Children's \$2.25 and \$2.50 Shoes
75c for Ladies \$1.25 House Slippers
65c for Children's \$1 Shoes
35c for Men's 50c Underwear
\$2.25 for any \$3 Hat in store